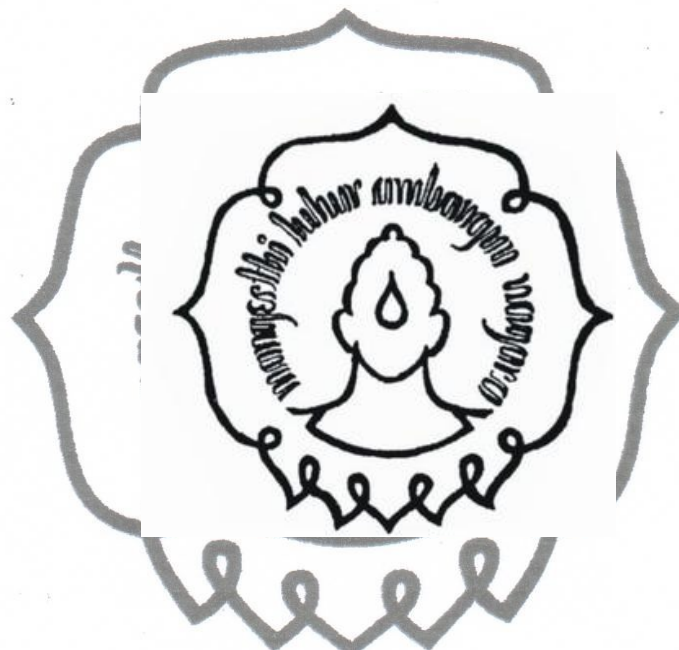


**AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES
OF NOUN PHRASE AND THE QUALITY OF THE
TRANSLATION IN JAMES CAMERON’S NOVEL
“AVATAR”**



THESIS

**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of Requirement
for Sarjana Degree in English Department**

**By:
Virati Retno Devanti
C1306022**

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT PROGRAM
FACULTY OF LETTERS AND FINE ARTS
SEBELAS MARET UNIVERSITY
SURAKARTA**

2012

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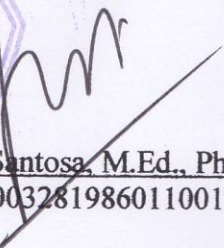

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It is stated wholeheartedly that this thesis entitled **AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES OF NOUN PHRASE AND THE QUALITY OF THE TRANSLATION IN JAMES CAMERON’S NOVEL “AVATAR”** is originally made by the researcher. The things related to other people’s work are written in italic form or quotation and included within the bibliography. If this statement is later proven false, the researcher willingly takes any responsibilities from English Department Faculty of Letters and Fine Arts Sebelas Maret University.

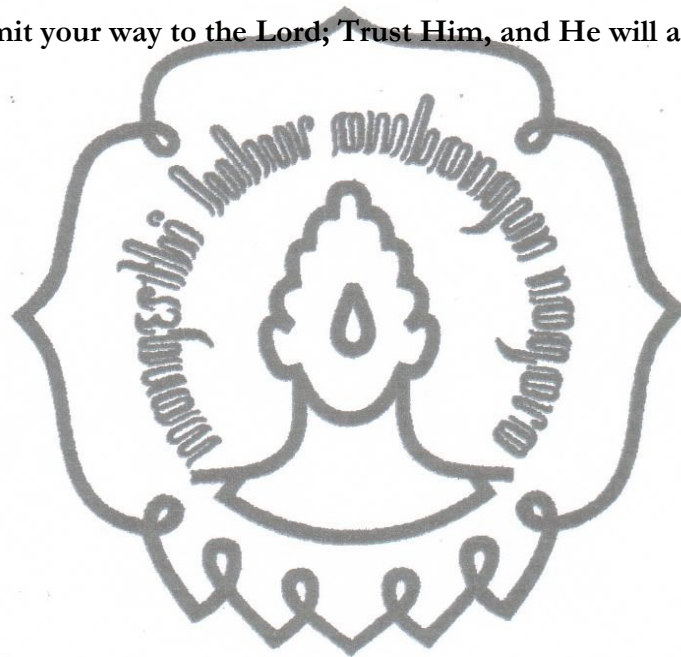
Surakarta, 2012
The researcher

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MOTTO

- ♥ Be joyful in hope, patient in trouble, and persistent in prayer. (Romans 12:12)
- ♥ I can do all things through Him who strengthens me. (Philippians 4:13)
- ♥ Commit your way to the Lord; Trust Him, and He will act. (Psalms 37:5)

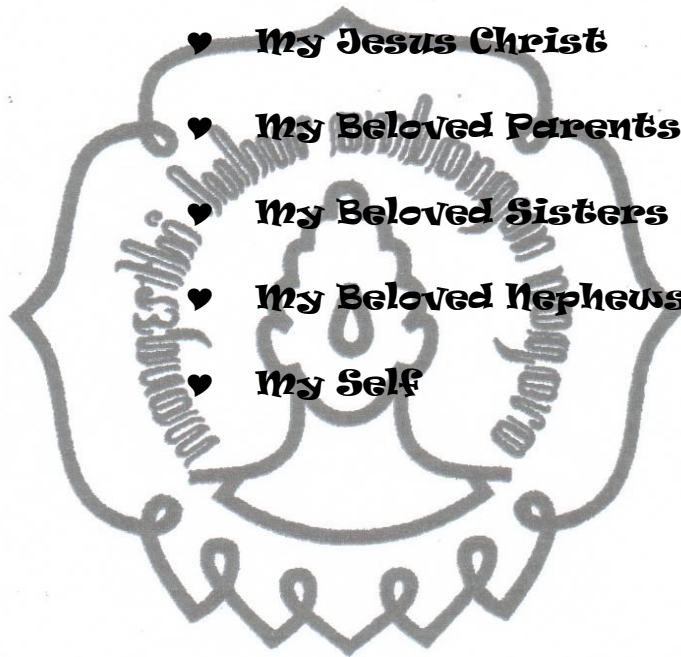


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DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to:

- ♥ **My Jesus Christ**
- ♥ **My Beloved Parents**
- ♥ **My Beloved Sisters**
- ♥ **My Beloved Nephews**
- ♥ **My Self**



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I, as the researcher, would like to thank Jesus Christ for the accomplishment of this thesis. Working on this thesis is really a hard struggle, but by His blessing, guidance and love, I can finally complete the thesis. I also would like to express my gratitude to many persons for the helps, suggestions and supports during the making of this thesis.

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I realize that this thesis is far from being perfect. For this, I welcome any suggestions and criticisms. Hopefully, this can be useful for all readers.

Surakarta,

2012

Virati Retno Devanti



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ABSTRACT

VIRATI RETNO DEVANTI. C1306022. AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES OF NOUN PHRASE AND THE QUALITY OF THE TRANSLATION IN JAMES CAMERON'S NOVEL "AVATAR". THESIS: ENGLISH DEPARTMENT. FACULTY OF LETTERS AND FINE ARTS. SEBELAS MARET UNIVERSITY.

This research focuses on the analysis of translation techniques and the quality of the translation in terms of accuracy and acceptability of the message of the noun phrases in James Cameron's novel "Avatar" which has been conveyed by the translator from the source language into the target language.

This is a descriptive qualitative research. This research aims at describing the translation of noun phrases in James Cameron's novel "Avatar". There are two kinds of data in this research. The first data are all the noun phrases found in the novel and their translation and the second are the scores collected from the informants.

This research belongs to descriptive study and applies qualitative method. To collect the data, total sampling technique was applied.

The result of the analysis shows that there are 133 noun phrases found in the novel. In this study, the translator employs techniques of translation by omission (13 data or 7.93%), borrowing (34 data or 20.73%), addition (1 datum or 0.61%), synonymy (11 data or 6.70%), reduction and expansion of meaning (13 data or 7.93%), cultural equivalent (1 datum or 0.61%) and established equivalence (91 data or 55.49%). The most frequently used technique is translation by established equivalence which covers 91 data (55.49% of all the data).

The accuracy level of the translation is high. There are 107 data (80.5%) considered to be accurate translation, 23 data (17.3%) considered to be less accurate translation and 3 data (2.2%) considered to be not accurate translation.

The technique of translation by established equivalence is the technique which has high level of accuracy.

The degree of acceptability of the noun phrase translation in Avatar novel is high. There are 110 data (82.7%) considered to be acceptable translation and 23 data (17.3%) classified as less acceptable translation.

The technique of translation by established equivalence is the technique which has high level of acceptability.

It is hoped that this thesis will be helpful for students in studying translation especially in translating the noun phrase and can stimulate other researchers to conduct a further study related to translation of noun phrase.

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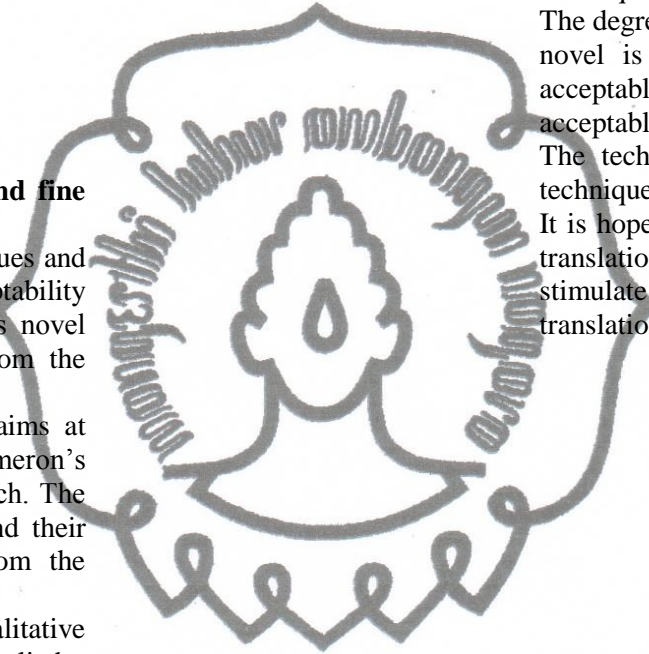
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Research Background

English, a foreign language in Indonesia, has increasingly become the international language for business and commerce, science and technology, and international relations and diplomacy. However, for common people in Indonesia, foreign language can be unfamiliar for them, because sometimes they only know Indonesian language and also their mother tongue. For instance Javanese people can only speak Javanese language.

Nowadays, there are many English books published in Indonesia, for example is a novel. Avatar, written by James Cameron, is one of the products of English literary works which are completed with text in English and Indonesian. Because the foreign language is unfamiliar for common people in Indonesia, the text which is written in the foreign language should be translated to Indonesian in order to make it easier to read.

Translation is the transposition of message either oral or written from a source language into a target language. According to Catford (1965), translation is a process to change the source language into the target language. Translation activities deal with the transfer of words from the source language into the target language, and also the transfer of message from the source language into the target language.

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The ideal translation will be as accurate and natural as the meaning to the receptor language forms if it is used the right form in the target language. Translating fiction books or novels is not an easy work. There are many requirements that a translator should fulfill in order to be able to make a good and understandable translation. In translating words, the translator will face some problems, hence the translator must use some translation techniques to solve the problem, and as a result the message of the target text will be the same as the source text. Therefore, the translator must be able to determine the technique which is appropriate with the problem. This technique is used to make the reader understand more about the message that the writer wants to say.

The example of techniques which is used by the translator in translating the novel entitled Avatar appears in the text below:

Example:

039 SL : **The hammerhead** thunders down on Jake. (p.9)

039 TL : **Binatang** tersebut berlari menuju Jake. (p.10)

From this example, **the hammerhead** is translated into **binatang**. **The hammerhead** has no equivalent in Indonesian language. **The hammerhead** is a kind of imaginary animal which exists on this novel. Indonesian language does not have a concept of **the hammerhead**, so that the translator uses the word **binatang** in order to make the translation can be understood easily by the target readers.

From the example above, it can be said that the techniques used by the translator influence the quality of the translation. By using an appropriate

technique, the translator can produce a good and reliable translation for the readers. Therefore, the researcher will analyze the novel “Avatar” based on the translation techniques used by the translator and its quality of the translation. Avatar is the famous novel written by James Cameron. James Cameron wrote this novel in a very simple language, so a reader can understand it and catch the message easily. This novel also becomes the best seller until now although the television has made it into a serial movie.

B. Research Limitation

The research is only focused on:

1. The analyzing of the translation techniques used by the translator to translate noun phrases in translating the novel entitled “Avatar” by James Cameron.
2. The quality of its translation in terms of accuracy and acceptability.

C. Research Problems

Considering the research background, the researcher writes the following problems:

1. What are the techniques used in translating noun phrases in the novel “Avatar”?
2. How is the quality of the translation of novel “Avatar” in terms of accuracy and acceptability?

D. Research Objectives

The objectives of this research are as follows:

1. To identify the techniques used by the translator in translating noun phrases on novel “Avatar”.
2. To analyze the quality of translation of novel “Avatar” in terms of accuracy and acceptability.

E. Research Benefits

The writer wishes that this report will give benefits for:

1. The students

This research can give references for other students in learning of translation study.

2. The translator

The result of this research is expected to be a reference for translators to improve their translation competence so that they can produce a translation that can be read and understood easily by the readers.

3. Other researcher

The result of this research is also expected to be a reference for other researchers to do further researches on information guide translation.

F. Thesis Organization

This thesis consists of five chapters as follows:

CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION consists of Research Background, Research Limitation, Research Problems, Research Objectives, Research Benefits and Thesis Organization.

CHAPTER II : LITERATURE REVIEW

CHAPTER III : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY consists of Research Method, Data and Source of Data, Technique of Data Collection, Technique of Data Analysis and Research Procedure.

CHAPTER IV : DATA ANALYSIS consists of Translation Techniques, Translation Accuracy and Acceptability and Discussion.

CHAPTER V : CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Definition of Translation

Many experts in literature have their own definition about translation, for example, Roman Jakobson states that translation is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other language (1959: 233). Meanwhile, Catford states that translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (Source Language) by equivalent textual material in another language (Target Language) (1965: 20).

Nida and Taber state that translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message first in term of meaning and secondly in terms of style (1969: 94). Meanwhile, Newmark states that translation is a craft in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language (1988: 7).

From the definitions above, those have the strengths and weakness. According to Catford and Roman Jakobson, translation activity is the activity only to replace one language to other language without paying attention to the message of the text. However, according to Nida and Taber and also Newmark, translation activity is the activity not only to replace one language to another language, but also to transfer the text to target language with the same message as the source text. The researcher was guided by the definition according to Newmark, because

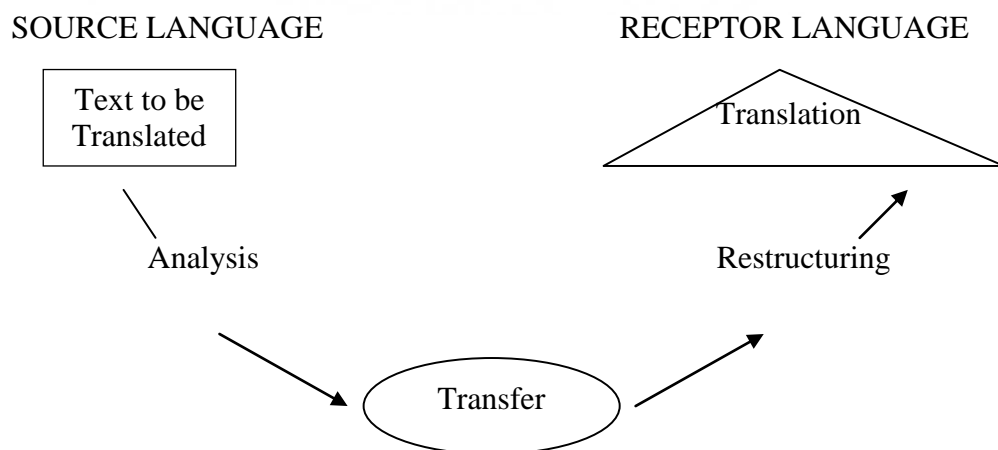
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there are many noun phrases found in the novel “Avatar” that contain the terms that the meaning in the text contains socio-cultural elements which sometimes it does not have equivalence in Indonesian language. The translator not only should change the language to other language, but also should not change the meaning or the message of the text.

From those definitions from the experts above, it also can be concluded that translation is the activity to find equivalent words or sentences and also the process of transferring the message of a text from the source language into the target language.

B. Translation Process

There are several steps in translation process. Nida (in Bassnet-Mc Guire, 1991: 16) proposes simpler and more common translating process, illustrated in a scheme below:



The scheme of the translation process proposed by Nida and Taber can be analyzed as follows:

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1. Analysis

In this stage, the translator conducts an analysis in terms of extra linguistic and linguistic elements. Extra linguistic is related to the socio-culture of the source language and the meaning of the text. Both of them can not be separated because meaning in the text contains socio-cultural elements. Meanwhile, linguistic element contains sentences, clauses, phrases, and words.

2. Transfer

After finishing the analysis of the text and understanding the source language message, the translator transfers the message into the target language. In transferring the text, the translator has to find the appropriate equivalence of the source language words into the target language, so that the translator will be able to convey the message of the original text without any changes in meaning (Nababan, 1999: 27).

3. Restructuring

After transferring the text, the translator has to restructure the result of the transferred text. Restructuring aims at creating the text of the target language better, accurate, acceptable and readable. Restructuring covers adjusting activity. Here the translation should be adjusted with the grammar of the target language. In adjusting activity, the translator should consider the style of source language text in order to produce an appropriate way of expressing the original text (Nababan, 1999: 28).

C. Translation Techniques

In translating the text, the translator applies certain techniques. The techniques are applied to produce a good quality of the translation product. It can also be said that the translation technique is a way to solve the problem occurring in the process of translation. According to Suryawinata and Sugeng (2000: 70), the techniques that can be used by the translator are:

1. Addition

Addition is applied to make the translation clearer. According to Suryawinata and Hariyanto, addition is a strategy where the translator adds some information in the translation to give a clearer meaning to the reader (2000: 74). In this strategy, the translator puts some additional information or explanation in target language. The additional information can be put within the text, at the bottom of the page (in the form of footnote) or at the end of the text (Newmark, 1988: 91-92). It may also use the explanation in the brackets after the word that would be explained, so that the translated text can be understood easily by target readers. The translator gives additional information in the target text because he/she thinks that the readers need this information.

Example:

036 SL : Neytiri lets out a gleeful cry and jumps into **the ferns**.

036 TL : Neytiri berteriak gembira dan melompat di **hamparan ladang pakis**.

2. Omission (Deletion)

Deletion is a strategy where the translator omits or deletes word or other parts of the source language in the target language. In other words, the translator does not translate some parts of the source language (Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2000: 75). Sometimes the translator applies this strategy because the omitted parts do not give the important meaning to the text and it is hard to understand. On the other hand, this strategy often produces inaccurate translation. It is better for the translator to omit those parts rather than to produce confusing translation product.

Example:

123 SL : In a **huge tank of water, called an amnio tank**, floats a body that, if standing, would be ten feet tall.

123 TL : Di dalam **sebuah tangki raksasa, yang disebut tangki amnio**, terapung sebuah tubuh yang jika berdiri tingginya mencapai sepuluh kaki.

3. Borrowing

Borrowing is a strategy which carried the source text word into the target text. Borrowing involves transliteration and naturalization. Transliteration is a translation strategy which preserves the sound and the writing of the source text words. On the other hand, naturalization is a translation strategy which adjusts the sound and the writing of the source text to the rule of the target text. Borrowing happens when the source language words are also written in the target language because there are no equivalents in target language. This

strategy is usually used to translate specific terms, names, places and scientific terms.

Example:

088 SL : Jake's human body is asleep in what is called **a link unit** – a long metal tube full of wiring that connects to his head and chest and allows him to control his avatar with brain waves.

088 TL : Tubuh manusia Jake sedang tertidur dalam sebuah tabung logam panjang yang disebut **link unit** dan dipenuhi kabel yang terhubung di kepala dan dadanya sehingga dia bisa mengendalikan avatar dengan gelombang otaknya.

4. Synonymy

Synonym is a strategy where the translator uses the synonym of the source language in the target language. This procedure is used for a source language word that there is no one-to-one equivalent and the word is not important in the text, in particular for adjectives or adverbs of quality (Newmark, 1988: 94). The translator uses the word in the target text which has almost similar meaning to the word in the source text. Newmark states that a synonym is only appropriate where literal translation is not possible and the word is not important enough (1988: 84). This strategy can be applied when the use of componential analysis may interrupt the plot of the target text sentence.

Example:

SL : What a cute baby you've got!

TL : Alangkah lucunya bayi Anda!

(Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2000: 73)

5. Cultural Equivalent

This is an approximate translation where the source language cultural word is translated to the target language cultural word (Newmark, 1988: 82). By using this strategy, the translator can give the target reader the concept of the cultural item or expression of the source language. In this strategy, the translator uses culture-specific word of the target text to replace the culture-specific word of the source text, for instance, the phrase *Jaksa Agung* is translated into *Attorney General*, not *Great Attorney* (Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2000).

6. Reduction and Expansion of Meaning

This strategy is related to the contraction and expansion of meaning of SL word. Reduction means the lessening of the source text components, for instance, the word *automobile* is translated into *mobil*. In contrast, expansion means the increasing of the component of the source text, for instance, *whale* is translated into *ikan paus* (Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2000: 73).

7. Modulation

Modulation is a strategy to translate phrase, clause or sentence in which the translator views the meaning of SL from different perspective. This strategy

is applied when the literal translation does not produce appropriate translation (Newmark in Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2000: 75-76).

Example:

SL : I broke my leg.

TL : Kakiku patah.

(Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2000: 76)

8. Descriptive Equivalent

In this strategy, a translator describes a word or a term in the source language to a phrase in the target language. It is used to give as close as possible a meaning with word or term in the source language (Suryawinata, 2000: 74).

Descriptive equivalent tries to describe the message and the function of the source text word to obtain the expected degree of appropriateness, for instance, the word *samurai* is translated as *Japanese aristocrat in the eleventh until nineteenth century who worked as civil servant* (Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2000).

9. Componential Analysis

In this strategy, the source text word is translated into the target text by detailing the components of the source text.

Example:

ST : Gadis itu menari dengan luwesnya.

TL : The girl is dancing with great fluidity and grace.

(Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2000)

10. Established Equivalence

In this strategy, the translator uses the appropriate recognized terms in the target text. This technique is also known as recognized translation/ accepted standard translation (Newmark, 1988) or “terjemahan resmi” (Suryawinata & Hariyanto, 2000). The implementation is by using common term which has been stated in the dictionary or it has been used in the society. For instance, the phrase “*read-only-memory*” is translated as *memori simpan tetap* (Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2000).

D. Translation Quality

There are three parameters of translation quality according to Nababan (1997). They are accuracy, acceptability and readability.

1. Accuracy

Accuracy is the most important criterion in translation to produce quality translation. It is related to the correctness of transferring the message. A translation can be considered as an accurate translation if the message is conveyed to the target language correctly. A translation that losses some messages or has got more messages than the source language considered to be a translation with low quality. Accuracy has a close relation to the equivalence. To get a quality of translation, a translator should try to transfer all messages of the source language to the target language equivalently. Shuttleworth and Cowie (in Nababan, 1997: 76) stated that a term used in

translation evaluation refers to the extent to which a translation matches its original.

2. Acceptability

A translation should conform to norm and culture because it will be able to be accepted by the readers. A translation that does not conform to norm and culture will be refused by the readers. Acceptability refers to the naturalness of the translated text to the target readers. A translation can be acceptable if it is read as an original text in the target language and sound natural for the target readers. To make an acceptable translation, a translator not only has to translate whatever is stated in the source text, but also has to reconstruct, adapt, or even rewrite it (Dewi, 2000: 22).

3. Readability

According to Richards et al (in Nababan, 1999: 62), readability refers to how easily written materials can be read and understood. Readability of a text is decided by some factors. Richards et al (in Nababan, 1999: 63) states that readability depends on the average length of sentences, the number of new words and language grammatical complexity.

E. Noun Phrase

According to Oxford Dictionary, a phrase is a group of words without a verb that form a part of a sentence. A noun phrase is a word group with a noun or pronoun as its head. A noun phrase includes a noun – a person, place, or thing and the modifiers which distinguish it. The noun head can be accompanied by

modifiers, determiners (such as *the, a, her*), and/or complements. A noun phrase most commonly functions as a subject, object, or complement.

Among the five different types of phrases in English namely noun phrases, verb phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase, and prepositional phrase, noun phrases are the most common playing various syntactic functions in the sentence and clause structure: subject, object, and complement (of various kinds), apposition and attribute. They are used to refer to things that people want to talk about: people, objects, concepts, processes and all kind of entities.

A noun can be modified by a number of pre- and post- modifiers (Santosa, 2010: 8). Pre- modifier is modifier that comes before the noun, for example deictic, number, describing and classifying. Meanwhile, post- modifier is modifier that comes after the noun, the name is qualifier. Santosa (2010: 8) illustrated the explanation of pre- and post- modifier in the table below:

Table 2.1 Pre- and post- modifier of a noun phrase

Deictic	Number	Describing	Classifying	Noun	Qualifier
Australia's		oldest, largest, liveliest	state	Capital	With a population of over 3,000,000
The				area	Called the Rocks
The			medical	reports	Of prisoners fed in polished rice
a			primitive	form	of life
		small	delicate	organisms	found in the formation of coral reefs
			Single-celled or simple- multiple celled	organisms	that are able to conduct the process of photosynthesis
the		oldest		forms	Of life with photosynthesis

Notes:

Deictic : Articles (a, an, the) and possessive adjective (her, my, your)

Number : Cardinal (1,2,3) and Ordinal (First, second)

Describing : Quality, size, age, color, and shape (fillers: adjective, present and past participle)

Classifying : Function and origin (filler: noun, gerund, and adjective)

Qualifier : Additional information (filler: adjective clause, present participle phrase, past participle phrase, infinitive phrase, prepositional phrase, adjective phrase, cardinal/ordinal number)

The formula can also be extended in the following (Santosa, 2010: 5):

Table 2.2 The example of the formula of a noun phrase

Noun or Noun Phrase	Be or be not	Noun/Noun Phrase, Adjective, or Prepositional Phrase
Sydney	is not	a cold city
The harbors	are	beautiful
The city	is	near the beach

According to Santosa (2010: 50), Qualifier (the additional information) modifying

Noun may consist of:

Table 2.3 The types of post- modifier of a noun phrase

Types of Post- Modifier	Examples
Adjective Clause	N Adj-Cl Crude rice , <u>which was regarded not good</u>
Past Participle Phrase	N Psp-Ph Unpolished rice <u>served to the prisoners</u>

Present Participle Phrase	N Prp-Ph The fowls <u>walking on the hospital garden</u>
To-infinitive Phrase	N To-inf-Ph The mission <u>to investigate the beri-beri disease</u>
Adjective Phrase	N Adj-Ph Milled rice , <u>good enough for patients</u>
Prepositional phrase	N Prep-Ph Some fowls <u>in the hospital yard</u>
Number	N Num The year <u>1912</u>

According to Soemarmo (2001: 11), types of noun phrase are:

1. Noun Phrase which consists of Noun and Noun (N1 + N2)

Example:

- a. Stone **buildings**
- b. Building **stones**
- c. A lady **doctor**
- d. A stone building **construction**

2. Noun phrase which consists of Adjective and Noun

Example:

- a. Different **ideas**
- b. Beautiful **flowers**
- c. An important **thing**
- d. Political **groups**

3. Noun phrase which consists of Verb +ing and Noun

Example:

- a. Running **water**
- b. Crying **children**
- c. A dancing **girl**
- d. A walking **stick**
- e. Writing **books**
- f. A teaching **method**

4. Noun phrase which consists of Verb +ed3 and Noun

Example:

- a. Written **exercises**
- b. Boiled **water**
- c. Stolen **money**
- d. Many killed **people**
- e. Fried **chicken**

5. Noun phrase which consists of Noun and Preposition

Example:

- a. The girl **in** yellow
- b. The man **in** front of me
- c. The house **next to** mine
- d. The boy **after** her
- e. The book **on** the table

Modifier substance of noun phrase consisting of noun, adjective, Verb +ed can be combined (Soemarno, 2001: 35). There are two types the position of modifier on noun phrase. It can come before or after the central object.

1. Modifiers of noun phrase which consists of noun and preposition

Example:

- a. The girl **with** a hat **on** her head
- b. The man **in** white **in** front **of** me

2. Modifiers of noun phrase which consists of noun and Verb +ing

Example:

- a. The **growing** flowers over there
- b. The flower **growing** over there
- c. The **crying** children
- d. The children **crying** aloud

3. Modifiers of noun phrase which consists of noun and Verb +ed

Example:

- a. The man **invited** to come here
- b. The money **given** to me
- c. The flowers **planted** in garden

4. Modifiers of noun phrase which consists of noun and WH

- a. N + WH + V +

Example:

- a. The girl who will come here tomorrow
- b. The man that lives next door

c. The flower which are growing there

b. N1 + WH + N2 + V

Example:

a. The boy whom I gave money yesterday

b. The flowers which he planted there

c. The guests whom she invited yesterday

c. WHOSE + N

Example:

a. **Whose** girl is she?

b. The man **whose** girl lives near your house works in the Post Office

c. **Whose** car is parked there?

d. The Lady **whose** car is parked there is a doctor

d. of which the + N or the N + of which

Example:

a. The building **of which the** roof is brown

The building **the roof of which** is brown

b. The bicycle **of which the** saddle is new

The bicycle **the saddle of which** is new

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Method

In this research, the researcher applies a descriptive qualitative method. By using descriptive qualitative method, the researcher only collects, classifies, analyzes the data and then draws a conclusion. According to Sutopo, in qualitative research, the data collected are in the forms of words, sentences or pictures, which have meaning rather than numbers or frequencies (2002: 35). A further explanation about qualitative research is also given by Cresswell (1998: 15):

“Qualitative research is an inquiry process of understanding based on distinct methodological traditions of inquiry that explore a social or human problem. The researcher builds a complex, holistic picture, analyzes words, reports detailed views of information and conducts the study in a natural setting.”

This research also employs a single embedded-case study since the researcher only focuses on a particular aspect. In this study, the researcher focuses on the analysis of translation techniques and the quality of translation.

B. Data and Source of Data

Data source is the object from which the data are selected for the research. In this study, several data from the document are also completed with pictures which function to support and to explain the data clearly.

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Sutopo states that the source of data in qualitative research can be informant, event or activity, place and document (2002: 50-54). The data of this research are taken from two sources, namely:

1. Documents

The document is a written source of data. The document used in this research as source of data is the novel "Avatar" in English version and the translation version in Indonesian in the same title. "Avatar" is written by James Cameron. The researcher took the data source from the novel because of the following reasons:

1. Both the source text (English) and the target text (Indonesian) are available.
2. It was the one of the best seller novels.
3. There are many noun phrases found in that novel.

2. Informants

The other data sources are informants or the raters who rate the accuracy and acceptability of the noun phrases translation. The informants have a significant role to check the quality of the translated text. According to Sutopo, the position of informants in qualitative research is very important because they have the information (2002: 50). Therefore, the researcher employs the informants to assess the quality of its translation especially the accuracy and the acceptability of its translation. In this research, the data taken from the three informants were the assessment of the accuracy and the acceptability of the document. The informants rated the degree of the

accuracy and the acceptability of the document based on certain qualifications given by the researcher.

The informants are selected on the basis of the following criteria:

1. The informant should master both English and Indonesian.
2. The informant must graduate from English Department.
3. The informant should have knowledge of translation.
4. The informant should have practical experience in translation.

The data of this study are the sentences containing the noun phrases and their translation and the result or the score that are given by the raters, concerning with accuracy and acceptability of the translation to each datum.

C. Technique of Data Collection

In collecting the data, the researcher employs two methods, namely:

1. Content analysis

In the content analysis, the researcher collects all the noun phrases in novel “Avatar” by analyzing the content of the English and the Indonesian translation of the novel.

2. Questionnaire

The second data are collected from the raters who rate the accuracy and acceptability in content of the translation of noun phrases. The raters are given questionnaire containing the first data and asked to give the score on the accuracy and the acceptability of the translation. The research provides the raters with scale to measure the accuracy and the acceptability of the

translation. The questionnaires are based on a rating scale according to Nababan (2004), as shown in the table below:

Table 3.1 The scale of accuracy

SCALE	DESCRIPTION	CONCLUSION
3	The content of the source text is accurately conveyed into the target text. The translated text is clear and any rewriting is not needed.	Accurate
2	The content of the source text is less accurately conveyed into the target text. The translated text can be understood, but some rewritings are needed.	Less Accurate
1	The content of the source text is not conveyed at all.	Not Accurate

Table 3.2 The scale of acceptability

SCALE	DESCRIPTION	CONCLUSION
3	The translation is conveyed naturally, it almost does not feel like translation. There is no grammatical mistake.	Acceptable
2	The translation sounds like translation. There are some grammatical mistakes of the whole text.	Less Acceptable
1	The translation extremely sounds like translation. There are many grammatical mistakes of the whole text.	Not Acceptable

D. Technique of Data Analysis

The technique of data analysis is described as follows:

1. Analyzing the noun phrases in the novel and their Indonesian translation.
2. Determining the level of accuracy and acceptability of the translation by the raters. They rate the accuracy and acceptability of the translation by filling in the questionnaire.

3. Classifying the data based on the accuracy and the acceptability according to the raters.
4. Counting the percentage of each classification by calculating the scores collected from the raters and the respondents.
5. Drawing conclusion.

E. Research Procedure

This research is conducted in the following procedures, as follows:

1. Determining the document to be analyzed and its translation into Indonesian.
2. Reading the novel that has been decided and its translation.
3. Analyzing the noun phrases in the novel and their Indonesian translation.
4. Making a list of data in the form of questionnaire and finding three raters who are capable in assessing the accuracy and the acceptability of the data.
5. Collecting the scores given by the raters.
6. Classifying the data based on the translation techniques.
7. Classifying the data based on the accuracy and acceptability given by the raters.
8. Discussing the finding by relating them to the theoretical context of the study.
9. Drawing conclusion in order to find out the answer of the problem statements based on the analyzed data and providing the suggestions.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

A. Translation Techniques

In translating the novel Avatar, the translator applies certain techniques. The techniques are applied to produce a good quality of the translation product. After analyzing the data, both the English novel and its Indonesian translation, the researcher finds seven techniques used by the translator in translating the novel Avatar.

1. Omission (Deletion)

This strategy is used by the translator since the meaning of some elements of source language is not significant enough to the development of the text. The number of data containing omission in this translation is 13 of 133 data.

Example 1:

123 SL : In a **huge tank of water, called an amnio tank**, floats a body that, if standing, would be ten feet tall. (p.4)

123 TL : Di dalam **sebuah tangki raksasa, yang disebut tangki amnio**, terapung sebuah tubuh yang jika berdiri tingginya mencapai sepuluh kaki. (p.4)

From the text above, we can see that the translator does not translate **water** in the phrase **a huge tank of water, called an amnio tank**. The translator omits the word **water** because the translator does not want to make a repetition in his translation because there is a word **floats** in the next
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sentence. The word **floats** means anything which rest or move on the surface of a fluid, as to sustain weight, or to indicate the height of the liquid surface, so he omits the word **water**.

Example 2:

133 SL : The helicopter transports Jake and other avatars above **lush rain forest full of every shade of green in a crayon box**. (p.6)

133 TL : Helikopter membawa Jake dan avatar lainnya di atas **hutan lebat yang dipenuhi semua nuansa hijau yang terdapat dalam kotak krayon**. (p.7)

From the example above, we can see that the translator omits the word **rain**. The translator does not translate the word **rain**, since the translator considers that the phrase **hutan lebat** means the forest which its place has a high rainfall so that the translator omits the word **rain**.

Example 3:

097 SL : They soar like **hot-air balloons** on strings and are as high as the eyes can see, piercing through the clouds. (p.40)

097 TL : Mereka membumbung seperti **balon udara** yang terikat pada benang dan tinggi menembus awan sejauh mata bisa memandang. (p.46)

From the example above, we can see that the translator omits the word **hot**. The translator does not translate those words, since the translator considers that it does not have a vital role in the text. The translator translates **hot-air**

balloons into **balon udara** because it is more familiar and understandable for the readers.

Table 4.1 Omission

Technique	Data Numbers	Total
Omission	014 028 054 056 074 076 091 097 109 111 123 129 133	13

2. Borrowing

Borrowing happens when the source language words are written in the target language because there are no equivalents in the target language. The number of data containing borrowing in this translation is 34 of 133 data.

Example 1:

088 SL : Jake's human body is asleep in what is called **a link unit** – a long metal tube full of wiring that connects to his head and chest and allows him to control his avatar with brain waves.
(p.6)

088 TL : Tubuh manusia Jake sedang tertidur dalam sebuah tabung logam panjang yang disebut **link unit** dan dipenuhi kabel yang terhubung di kepala dan dadanya sehingga dia bisa mengendalikan avatar dengan gelombang otaknya. (p.7)

From the example above, we can see that the translator borrows the phrase **link unit**. In the text, **a link unit** has been described by the writer into **a long metal tube full of wiring** so that the readers can imagine what the writer wants to say.

Example 2:

041 SL : The monster he knows to be a **thanator** stares down at him with piercing yellow eyes, snarling and revealing long, almost glass teeth. (p.9)

041 TL : Makhluk yang ia kenal sebagai **thanator** ini sedang menatap ke arahnya dengan mata yang tajam dan berwarna kuning, mengeram sambil menunjukkan taringnya yang panjang dan mirip kaca. (p.10)

The phrase a **thanator** is the name of a kind of imaginary animal which exists in this novel, the translator did not translate the term into Indonesian term because it only appears on the Avatar novel so that the word does not also have the meaning in English. The translator adopts the word a **thanator** because the translator might consider that the word is difficult to be translated. So that, the word does not sound natural in the target language, since it is not a common word used in English and also in Indonesia.

Example 3:

018 SL : **The direhorses** have long, regal snouts and thin ears that are pointed back. (p.27)

018 TL : **Direhorse** itu memiliki moncong panjang yang anggun dan telinga tipis yang menunjuk ke belakang. (p.31)

The direhorse is only the name of an imaginary animal in the novel. In English language, the term does not have a special meaning so that the word does not have the equivalence in Indonesian language. The translator adopts
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the word **the direhorse** because the translator might consider that the word is difficult to be translated. The word does not sound natural in the target language, since it is not a common word used in English and also in Indonesia.

Example 4:

051 SL : **The helicopter** transports Jake and other avatars above lush rain forest full of every shade of green in a crayon box. (p.6)

051 TL : **Helikopter** membawa Jake dan avatar lainnya di atas hutan lebat yang dipenuhi semua nuansa hijau yang terdapat dalam kotak krayon.(p.7)

From the example above, it can be seen that the word **helicopter** is absorbed into the target language **helikopter**. The translator applies naturalization to get equivalent meaning between the source language and the target language.

Table 4.2 Borrowing

Technique	Data Numbers	Total
Borrowing	003 008 018 028 033 041 048 051 060 064 069 078 080 082 083 084 088 094 095 097 105 107 110 111 116 119 121 122 123 124 125 128 130 133	34

3. Addition

Addition is applied to make the translation clearer. In this technique, the translator puts some additional information in the target language, so that the translated text will be understood by the target readers more easily. The researcher only finds 1 datum containing addition.

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Example:

036 SL : Neytiri lets out a gleeful cry and jumps into **the ferns**. (p.37)

036 TL : Neytiri berteriak gembira dan melompat di **hamparan ladang pakis**. (p.43)

From the example above, it can be analyzed that there is an addition of the word **hamparan** in the target language. The translator adds **hamparan** to give additional information to the target readers in order to make the target reader understand the information more clearly.

Table 4.3 Addition

Technique	Data Numbers	Total
Addition	036	1

4. Synonymy

This technique is related to the use the synonym of the source language in the target language. The number of data containing synonymy is 12 of 133 data.

Example:

102 SL : Jake understood this to be some sort of **Mother Nature**. (p.22)

102 TL : Jake mengerti bahwa dia adalah semacam **Ibu Pertiwi**. (p.25)

From the example above, **Mother Nature** is translated into **Ibu Pertiwi**.

According to Webster Online Dictionary, the word **Nature** means the universe, with all its phenomena. **Nature** relates to the intrinsic characteristics that plants, animals, and other features of the world develop in their own accord. Here, the translator translates it into **Ibu Pertiwi** which is

more general and familiar for the readers. The translator wants to give the target readers the concept or expression of the source language.

Table 4.4 Synonymy

Technique	Data Numbers	Total
Synonymy	011 039 040 043 048 061 066 090 102 126 132	11

5. Reduction and Expansion of Meaning

This strategy is related to the contraction and expansion of meaning of SL word. The number of data containing reduction and expansion of meaning in this translation is 13 of 133 data.

Example 1:

036 SL : Neytiri lets out a gleeful cry and jumps into **the ferns**. (p.37)

036 TL : Neytiri berteriak gembira dan melompat di **hamparan ladang pakis**. (p.43)

From the example above, the word **ferns** is translated into **hamparan ladang pakis** in the target language. It shows that the word gets the expansion of meaning.

Example 2:

054 SL : The trees are thick and so tall that the sky is almost hidden under **the leafy canopy**. (p. 7)

054 TL : Pohon-pohon di sana rimbun dan tinggi seolah-olah langit hampir tersembunyi di balik **dedaunan**. (p.8)

From the example above, **the leafy canopy** is translated into **dedaunan** in the target language. It shows that the phrase gets the reduction of meaning.

Table 4.5 Reduction and expansion of meaning

Technique	Data Numbers	Total
Reduction and Expansion of Meaning	013 019 030 036 054 066 068 076 084 090 096 097 126	13

6. Cultural Equivalent

In this strategy, the translator uses culture-specific word of the target text to replace the culture-specific word of the source text. The researcher only finds 1 datum containing cultural equivalent.

Example:

089 SL : Jake's gaze climbs high up the inside of the tree until it rests on what must be **the village totem**. (p.20)

089 TL : Tatapan Jake menerawang jauh ke dalam pohon itu hingga berhenti pada sesuatu ang pastinya adalah **patung keramat**. (p.24)

From the example above, **the village totem** is translated into **patung keramat**. According to Webster Online Dictionary, the word **village** is a cluster human settlement or community, larger than a hamlet, but smaller than a town or city. **Totem** is a clan or tribe identified by their kinship to a common totemic object or a rude picture, as of a bird, beast, or the like, used by the North American Indians as a symbolic designation, as of a family or a clan. The translator translates **the village totem** with its equivalence, **patung keramat**. The translator wants to give the target reader the concept or expression of the source language.

Table 4.6 Cultural equivalent

Technique	Data Numbers	Total
Cultural Equivalent	089	1

7. Established Equivalence

Established equivalence is a translation technique where a translator uses the appropriate recognized terms in the target language. The number of data containing established equivalence in this translation is 91 of 133 data.

Example 1:

020 SL : One by one, the hunters grab **the vines**, lifting themselves up and onto one of the islands. (p.41)

020 TL : Satu persatu, para pemburu itu menggapai **sulur** tersebut, mengangkat diri mereka naik ke atas salah satu dari pulau itu. (p.48)

From the example above, the phrase **the vines** is translated into **sulur**.

According to Webster Dictionary Online **Vine** is a plant with a weak stem that derives support from climbing, twining, or creeping along a surface.

Vine is any plant of genus *Vitis* (the grape plants). A vine may use the rock exposures, other plants, or other supports for growing. The translator translates **the vines** with its equivalence, **sulur**.

Example 2:

122 SL : He walks down a spiral staircase toward **the lowest level of Hometree**, where a group of elders and celebrated hunters is waiting for him. (p.55)

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122 TL : Dia menuruni tangga spiral menuju ke **lantai paling bawah dari Hometree**, di mana sekelompok tetua dan para pemburu yang terkenal sedang menunggu mereka. (p.63)

From the example above, the word **level** is translated into **lantai**. According to Webster Online Dictionary, the word **level** means a structure consisting of a room or set of rooms at a single position along scale. The translator translates it into **lantai** to make it acceptable and understandable by the readers.

Example 3:

030 SL : Jake steps away from the group toward a cluster of fluffy, beautiful plants and gently reaches out his hand to touch **the petals** when WHOOP! It shoots straight down into the ground! (p.8)

030 TL : Jake melangkah keluar dari kelompoknya menuju serumpun tanaman yang halus indah, dengan hati-hati mengulurkan tangannya untuk menyentuh **kelopak bunga** ketika WHOOP! Tanaman itu seperti ditarik oleh tanah. (p.9)

The phrase **the petal** is translated into **kelopak bunga**. According to Webster Online Dictionary, **the petal** is regarded as a highly modified leaf, is one member or part of the corolla of a flower. The corolla is the name for all of the petals of a flower; this term is used especially when the petals does not have the same appearance (color, shape). From the explanation, we can see

that the word **the petal** actually means **kelopak bunga** which is a hyponym to daun bunga.

Table 4.7 Established equivalence

Technique	Data Numbers	Total
Established Equivalence	001 002 003 004 005 006 007 009 010 012 013 015 016 017 019 020 021 022 023 024 025 026 027 029 030 031 032 033 034 035 036 037 038 042 044 045 046 047 048 049 050 052 053 055 056 057 058 059 060 062 063 065 067 070 071 072 073 075 077 078 079 080 081 085 086 087 092 093 098 099 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 108 109 110 112 113 114 115 117 118 120 127 128 129 131	91

B. Translation Accuracy and Acceptability

For the next analysis, the researcher involved three raters who have certain qualifications to assess the accuracy and the acceptability of the translation. They were asked to complete questionnaires in order to rate the accuracy and acceptability in content of the translation. The raters determine the accuracy and acceptability of the translation by giving mark to the translation, and then they may give their comments or suggestions related to the accuracy and acceptability of message transfer of the translation.

1. Accuracy

The accuracy of message transfer of the translation is measured based on the following table:

Table 4.8 The score of accuracy

SCORE	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION
3	Accurate	The message of the noun phrase in the source text is accurately conveyed into the target text and no rewriting is needed.
2	Less Accurate	The message of the noun phrase in the source text is conveyed into the target text of noun phrase, but some rewriting and some changing are needed.
1	Not Accurate	The message of the noun phrase in the source text is not translated at all into the target text, i.e. it is omitted or deleted.

The data can be classified into three groups as follow:

1. Classification A : Accurate. It includes the data with score mean 2.6 – 3.0
2. Classification B : Less accurate. It includes the data with score mean 1.6 – 2.5
3. Classification C : Not accurate. It includes the data with score mean 1.0 – 1.5

1.1 Classification A

The data included in this classification are the data of which the mean's score ranges from 2.6 to 3.0. The definition of an accurate data in this classification is that the message of the source of noun phrase is accurately conveyed into the target of noun phrase. The translated term is accurate to the evaluator and no rewriting is needed. For the example are:

Example 1:

100 SL : **Dozens of fan lizards** light up the air, spinning like Frisbees. (p.37)

100 TL : **Puluhan kadal kipas** menerangi udara, berputar-putar seperti Frisbee. (p.43)

From the example above, the message of the noun phrase **dozens of fan lizards** has been transferred well into the target language. All raters give score 3 for the datum. The mean of this datum is 3 and it is classified into accurate translation.

Example 2:

110 SL : Jake closes his eyes and **the speech Colonel Quaritch gave during orientation** replays in his mind. (p.12)

110 TL : Jake menutup matanya dan **pengarahan yang diberikan Kolonel Quaritch** terngiang kembali di benaknya. (p.13)

For this datum, rater 1 and rater 2 give score 3, they do not give comment on the translation since they consider it as accurate translation. Meanwhile rater 3 gives score 2 because he considers the word **speech** should be translated into **pidato**. The mean of this datum is 2.6 and it is classified into accurate translation.

1.2 Classification B

The data included in this classification are the data of which the mean's score ranges from 1.6 to 2.5. The definition of less accurate data is that the message of the source of noun phrase is accurately

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conveyed into the target of noun phrase. The translated term can be understood by the evaluator, but some rewriting and some changing are needed. For the example are:

Example 1:

078 SL : “Teylu,” she answers, annoyed and not looking at him.

“You call them **beetle larvae**.” (p.24)

078 TL : “Teylu,” dia menjawab, merasa terganggu dan tidak menoleh padanya. “Kau biasa menyebutnya **larva serangga**.” (p.27)

For this datum, rater 1 and rater 2 give score 2 but rater 3 gives score 3. Rater 3 does not give comment on the translation since he considers it as accurate translation. Meanwhile rater 1 and rater 2 consider it as less accurate translation because they consider the word **beetle** should be translated into **kumbang** not **serangga**. The mean of this datum is 2.3 and it is classified into less accurate translation.

Example 2:

111 SL : Snapping Jake from his trance, Neytiri walks toward a **structure that looks like a web of thick woven fiber**.

(p.32)

111 TL : Menyadarkan Jake dari kekagumannya, Neytiri berjalan menuju **sebuah struktur yang terlihat seperti sebuah jaring dari tenunan fiber**. (p.36)

This datum has the same mean score. All raters give score 2 for it and they consider that the datum is less accurate. Rater 2 and rater 3 consider the word **thick** is not translated by the translator. Meanwhile rater 1 considers the word **fiber** is not translated by the translator. The mean of this datum is 2 and it is classified into less accurate translation.

Example 3:

123 SL : In a huge tank of water, called an amnio tank, floats a body that, if standing, would be ten feet tall. (p.4)

123 TL : Di dalam sebuah tangki raksasa, yang disebut tangki amnio, terapung sebuah tubuh yang jika berdiri tingginya mencapai sepuluh kaki. (p.4)

For this datum, every rater gives different score to this datum. Rater 1 gives score 1, rater 2 gives score 2, and rater 3 gives score 3. Rater 3 does not give the comment on it. Meanwhile rater 1 and rater 2 consider the word **water** is deleted by the translator. The translator omits the word **water** because the translator does not want to make a repetition in his translation because there is a word **floats** in the next sentence. According to Webster Online Dictionary, the word **floats** means anything which rest or move on the surface of a fluid, as to sustain weight, or to indicate the height of the liquid surface, so the translator omits the word **water**. The mean of this datum is 2 and classified into classification B, less accurate.

1.3 Classification C

The data included in this classification are the data of which the mean's score ranges from 1.0 – 2.5. The definition of inaccurate is that the message of noun phrase is not translated at all into the target of noun phrase, for example, it is omitted or deleted.

Example 1:

103 SL : It's Jake who is honored at the hunting celebrations, along with **all of the other brave hunters**. (p.52)

103 TL : Jake juga disegani pada perayaan berburu, bersama dengan **pemburu-pemburu besar**. (p.58)

For this datum, rater 1 and rater 2 give score 1, and rater 3 gives score 2. All raters consider that the word **brave** should be translated into **pemberani** not **besar**. According to Webster Online Dictionary, the word **brave** can have the meaning in a heroic or strong manner, having any sort of superiority or excellence, being courageous, valiant and fearless. The translator uses the word **besar** which can give all the interpretation of the word **brave**. The mean of this datum is 1.3 and it is classified into classification C, not accurate.

Example 2:

043 SL : Gripping his spear with two hands, he spins around jabbing one after another of **the wolves**. (p.14)

043 TL : Menggenggam tombaknya dengan kedua belah tangan, ia berputar-putar dan menusuk satu per satu **binatang** itu.
(p.15)

For this datum, rater 1 and rater 2 give score 1, and rater 3 gives score 2. Rater 1 does not give the comment to this datum, but rater 2 and rater 3 consider that the word **wolves** should be translated into **serigala** not **binatang**. The translator considers that the word **binatang** is more generally, so that the target readers can understand the text easily. The mean of this datum is 1.3 and it is classified into classification C, not accurate.

Table 4.9 Table of accuracy

No	Classification	Data Number	Number	Percentage
1	Accurate	001 002 003 004 005 006 007 009 010 011 012 013 015 016 017 019 020 021 022 024 025 026 027 028 029 030 031 032 033 034 035 036 037 038 042 044 046 047 048 049 050 051 052 053 055 056 057 058 059 060 061 062 063 064 065 066 067 068 069 071 072 073 075 077 079 080 081 082 084 085 086 087 088 090 092 093 094 095 096 098 099 100 101 102 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 112 113 114 115 117 118 119 120 121 122 124 125 127 128 129 131	107	80.5%
2	Less Accurate	008 014 018 023 039 040 041 045 054 070 074 076 078 083 089 091 097 111 116 123 126 130 133	23	17.3%
3	Not Accurate	043 103 132	3	2.2%
TOTAL			133	100%

2. Acceptability

The acceptability of message transfer of the translation is measured based on the following scale:

Table 4.10 The score of acceptable

SCORE	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION
3	Acceptable	The translation of the noun phrase is natural, does not sound like a translation work and compatible with Indonesian language.
2	Less Acceptable	The translation of the noun phrase is less natural, sounds like a translation work and is still influenced by English language.
1	Not Acceptable	The translation of the noun phrase does not sound natural at all and have many influences of English language.

The data are classified into three groups as follow:

1. Classification A : Acceptable. It includes the data with score mean 2.6 – 3.0
2. Classification B : Less acceptable. It includes the data with score mean 1.6 – 2.5
3. Classification C : Not acceptable. It includes the data with score mean 1.0 – 1.5

2.1 Classification A

The data included in this classification are the data of which the mean's score ranges from 2.6 – 3.0. The definition of acceptable is that

the message of noun phrase is natural. It does not sound like a translation work and compatible with Indonesian language.

Example 1:

128 SL : He lets out **a piercing shriek across the arc of the planet.** (p.57)

128 TL : Dia mengeluarkan **sebuah jeritan yang menembus ke seluruh lengkungan planet** itu. (p.65)

For this datum, rater 1 and rater 3 give score 3, and rater 2 gives score 2. Rater 1 and rater 3 do not give the comment on the datum since they consider that the translation is acceptable translation. Meanwhile rater 2 considers **seluruh lengkungan planet** should be changed into **seluruh penjuru planet** in order to make the translation more acceptable and natural for the target readers. The mean of this datum is 2.6 and classified into classification A, acceptable translation.

Example 2:

030 SL : Jake steps away from the group toward a cluster of fluffy, beautiful plants and gently reaches out his hand to touch **the petals** when WHOOP! It shoots straight down into the ground! (p.8)

030 TL : Jake melangkah keluar dari kelompoknya menuju serumpun tanaman yang halus dan indah, dengan hati-hati mengulurkan tangannya untuk menyentuh **kelopak**

bunga ketika WHOOP! Tanaman itu seperti ditarik oleh tanah. (p.9)

From the example above, the source text contains a noun phrase **the petals** which is translated into **kelopak bunga**. All raters give score 3 for this datum. This means that the translation is classified into acceptable one. The message of noun phrase is natural. It does not sound like a translation work and compatible with Indonesian language.

2.2 Classification B

The data included in this classification are the data of which the mean's score ranges from 1.6 to 2.5. The definition of the less acceptable is that the message of noun phrase is close natural; it sounds like a translation work and it is still influenced by English culture or language.

Example 1:

064 SL : From it, Eytukan pulls **a wriggling black arachnid** and walks to Jake, staring directly in Jake's eyes. (p.55)

064 TL : Kemudian Eytukan mengambil **seekor arachnid hitam yang berbelit** dari dalam kendi dan berjalan menuju Jake, menatap tepat ke mata Jake. (p.63)

According Webster Online Dictioanry, the word **arachnid** means an organism of the class Arachnida in the kingdom Animalia, for example spiders, scorpions, mites, and ticks. Arachnids are a class (Arachnida)

of joint-legged invertebrate animals in the subphylum Chelicerata. The term Arachnid is from the Greek word *arachne*, meaning spider, and also referring to the mythological figure Arachne. All raters give score 2 to this datum. They consider that the message of noun phrase has influences from English cultural or language, and need some explanations on it. Rater 3 considers that the word **arachnid** can borrow the word *arachnida*. The mean of this datum is 2 and it is classified into classification B, less acceptable.

Example 2:

084 SL : The hunter and her mount fly over **the forest canopy**.

(p.34)

084 TL : Sang pemburu dan tunggangannya terbang melintas **kanopi rimba belantara**. (p.40)

On this datum, rater 1 and rater 2 give score 2, while rater 3 gives score 3. Rater 1 and rater 2 consider that the word **kanopi rimba belantara** in Indonesian language does not sound natural and not familiar for the target readers. The mean of this translation is 2.3 and it is classified into less acceptable translation.

2.3 Classification C

The data included in this classification are the data of which the mean's score ranges from 1.0 to 1.5. The definition of the less acceptable is that the message of noun phrase does not sound natural and it has many influences of English language. According to the

raters there is no datum which is classified into not acceptable translation.

Table 4.11 Table of Acceptable

No	Classification	Data Number	Number	Percentage
1	Acceptable	001 002 003 004 005 006 007 009 010 011 012 013 014 015 016 017 019 020 021 022 023 024 025 026 027 028 029 030 031 032 033 034 035 036 037 038 042 044 046 047 048 049 050 051 052 053 054 055 056 057 058 060 061 062 063 065 066 067 068 069 071 072 073 074 075 076 077 078 079 080 081 083 085 086 087 089 090 092 093 095 096 097 098 099 100 101 102 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 112 113 114 115 117 118 119 120 122 124 125 126 127 128 129 131	110	82.7%
2	Less Acceptable	008 018 039 040 041 043 045 059 064 070 082 084 088 091 094 103 111 116 121 123 130 132 133	23	17.3%
3	Not Acceptable	-	-	-
TOTAL			133	100%

C. Discussion

In this sub chapter, the researcher will discuss about the problem statements and how they are answered. As stated in chapter I, there are two problem statements in this research. The first problem is the techniques used by the translator in translating the novel "Avatar". The second one is the quality of the translation in terms of accuracy and acceptability.

From the analysis, the researcher found seven techniques used by the translator in translating the novel "Avatar". The first technique is omission (deletion). From 133 data, the researcher categorized 13 data belong to this technique. In this technique, the translator may decide to delete some source

language information. Baker (1992:40) stated that if the meaning conveyed by a particular item or expression is not vital enough to the development of the text to justify distracting the reader with lengthy explanations, translator can and often do simply omit translating the word or expression in question. Deletion is properly used since it does not change the message of the source language. In some data, the use of this technique ruins the message of the translation because the words deleted are important enough to the development of the text.

The second technique is borrowing. From 133 data, 34 data use this technique. In this technique, the original source language words are written in the target language because there are no equivalents in the target language (Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2000:70-71). This technique is properly applied in some data if the translations still sound natural and easy to understand by the Indonesian readers. However, for several data this technique is improper because the translation become unnatural and hard to understand by the target readers.

Addition is the third technique in the translation. The researcher only found 1 datum of 133 data applying this technique. Addition is employed for the clarity of meaning. By adding some information, the translation will be easier to understand by the target readers. Newmark (1988:92) stated that the additional information could be inserted within the text since it does not interrupt the reader's flow of attention. However, this technique is inappropriately applied for some data since the addition does not give clearer information to the translation, but it ruins the message of the translation.

The next technique is synonymy which is used to translate 11 data. Synonym is a strategy where the translator uses the synonym of the source language in the target language. This procedure is used for a source language word that there is no one-to-one equivalent and the word is not important in the text, in particular for adjectives or adverbs of quality (Newmark, 1988:94).

The translator also employs reduction and expansion of meaning in translating 13 data from this novel. This strategy is related to the contraction and expansion of meaning of SL word.

The next technique is cultural equivalent. The researcher only found 1 datum of 133 data applying this technique. This is an approximate translation where the source language cultural word is translated to the target language cultural word (Newmark, 1988: 82).

The last technique is established equivalence which is used to translate 91 data. Established equivalence is a translation technique where a translator uses the appropriate recognized terms in the target language.

From the descriptions above, in brief, it can be said that the most of data employs established equivalence. Most of data in this research uses this technique because the novel contains many noun phrases which consist of many elements that form them. Therefore, established equivalence becomes the main technique used by the translator in translating this novel.

The second problem statement is concerning with the quality of the translation in terms of accuracy and acceptability of the translation. In some data, the raters give different score. It occurs because each rater has his/her opinion.

Besides, the raters have different knowledge about translation of the novel. In several data, one datum is accurate for Rater 1 and Rater 2, but not for Rater 3. Therefore, it affects the mean score of accuracy.

In term of acceptability is the same as accuracy. Sometimes, in one datum Rater 1 gave score 3 since he/she thinks that the translation is natural and it does not sound like translation. On the other hand, Rater 2 and Rater 3 feel that the translation is unnatural, so that they consider the translation as unacceptable one.

In conclusion, from the researcher's point of view, the translation of the novel "Avatar" is good. Most of the data in this research are clearly conveyed into the target language. However, the several data still need to be reconstructed. The translation also sounds natural and it does not seem like a translation product. In addition, the text is completed with some pictures. The pictures are very useful for the readers in understanding the message of the translation. The techniques applied by the translator affect the quality of the translation in term of accuracy and acceptability of the translation. The appropriate technique used by the translator produce a good quality of the translation.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

A. Conclusion

Based on the analysis result in previous chapter, the conclusion is drawn as follows:

1. Based on the analysis, the researcher concludes that there are seven techniques used by the translator in translating Avatar. They are omission (13 data or 7.93%), borrowing (34 data or 20.73%), addition (1 datum or 0.61%), synonymy (11 data or 6.70%), reduction and expansion of meaning (13 data or 7.93%), cultural equivalent (1 datum or 0.61%) and established equivalence (91 data or 55.49%).
2. The quality of the translation in terms of accuracy and acceptability
 - a. The analysis on the accuracy of the translations shows the high degree of accuracy of the noun phrase translation in Avatar novel. There are 107 data (80.5%) accurately translated (classification A), 23 data (17.3%) less accurately translated into the target language (classification B) and 3 data (2.2%) not accurately translated (classification C).

In this study, most of the data apply established equivalence as a translation technique. The number of data is 91 data. From the total data classified into this technique, most of data belong to accurate translation. It means the most of data which are translated by using established equivalence technique are accurate. This technique can

commit to user

convey the message of the translation accurately. Although some of the source language words are written in the target language, the translations are accurate because there are no equivalents in the target language.

- b. The analysis on the translation acceptability reveals that the degree of acceptability of the noun phrase translation in Avatar novel is high. There are 110 data (82.7%) considered to be acceptable translation and 23 data (17.3%) classified as less acceptable translation.

Most of the acceptable data in this research apply established equivalence technique. There is no one data which is considered into unacceptable translation although the translator borrows some words from the source language, but the translation still conveyed naturally and they do not sound like translation.

B. Recommendation

After analyzing the data and drawing some conclusions, the researcher proposes some recommendations.

1. The students

The researcher hopes that more students will be interested in studying translation. Studying translation is not only interesting, but also important. The researcher suggests that students who are interested in studying about translation can focus more on the translation techniques because this aspect is one of the most significant parts in translating. By studying translation

techniques, one can know more deeply about how to produce good translation and how to get equivalent effect.

2. The translator

The research may open the translator's mind in producing a good quality of novel translation, especially if there are many words that have no equivalence in the target language. The messages contained in the translated novel should be conveyed clearly and naturally. Besides, the translated novel should be easy to understand by the target readers.

3. Other researcher

It is very useful for the researcher to learn more about translation. Furthermore, it can also provide the researcher with more skills in becoming a professional translator. The researcher realizes that translation is not easy at all. It is important to know about translation theories and translation text books. It is also important to be familiar with various translation techniques. However, those who want to be translators should also have a lot of exercises, for example translating many kinds of texts, since different texts require different translation techniques. By doing a lot of exercises, translators will increase their skill and knowledge. Thus, to become good translators, we should both study about translation theories and do a lot of exercises.